NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

HELMBOLD'S
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMFOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and Specific Remedy for discase of the
MADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROFSICAL EWELL-

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the bbserbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareens de positions, and all numatoral enlargements are reduced, as well as pair and fuffarmmetics, and is good for men, we men and children.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Lose or Fower.
Difficulty of Breateing, Less OF MEHORY,

WHAN NUBYES. TERRELING. Hornon of Disease, WARRPULNES DYMNESS OF VISION, HOT HANDS, DRINGS OF THE SKIN. FLUSHING OF THE BODY. EXCETIONS OF THE FACE.

PATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, Le., is one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "directal diseases." INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will con-fees. The records of the insune asylums and the melanthely deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the trath of the assertion. The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and insigerate the system which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A tria



stions peculiar to Females the Extracor Books is un DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

F NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.



Take no Bassam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasan HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH



EXTRACT BUCHU from whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing Diseases of these originature the sid of a directic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE OREAT DIRECTIC,
and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which i



BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. cases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald flead, Sait Rheam, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs. Biotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corr that accumulates in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been that accountaines in the Blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out none can equal it effect HELIMBOLD'S COM-POUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleaners and reno-vales the Blood, instills the viger of health into the system, and purges out the humers which make disease. It stimulates the besidity functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. The trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it

an the stool. In erial of a single bettle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsuparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Liebon Diet Drink and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsuparilla, or the decention as usually made.



HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCH! and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the med-feines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and of living witnesses, and upward of Mother are from the nights sources, including eminent Physicians, Ciergruses, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Propa-

rations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple pure, mejestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Treth slone for its Capital.



My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier, my Enteast Bushu is a Pluretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and concinsive text will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dawmar's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by Dr. Ermann Mollowani, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Banzanin Travars, Falsew of the Royal College of Surgeons.



BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWHERE.

. H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST. PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
RELMBOLD'S DECO AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR HELMHOLD'S!

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

Correspondence Between the President and the Rebel Authorities.

Voorbees and Herron Acknewledge that Their Course Incited Riot.

GEN. BAIRD DECLARES THE POLICE BRU-TALLY BEGUN THE ATTACK.

He Pronounces the Lives of Union Men in Danger from the Civil Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Priday, August 24, 1866. The following is the official correspondence relating to

the New-Orleans riote: OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, | HDGRS. WAS DEPARTMENT. |

The following telegram was received at 9:25 p. m., July 27, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 27, 1866.

His Excellency PRESIDENT JORSSON. Stn. Gov. Wells has, in compliance with the proclamation of R. K. Howell, President pro tem, signed writs of election to fall the vacancies in the Convention, and forwarded the same to the office of the Secretary of State.

ALBERT VOCABLES, Lieut, Governor of Louislans. ASDREW J. HERRON, Attorney-General of Louisiana. OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, (
HDQS: Was DEFAUMENT.)
The following telegram, received 2 p. m. July 28, 1866,

from New-Orleans, July 28, 1866; PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Radical mass meeting composed mainly of large numbers of negroes last night ending in a riot. The Committee of Arrangements of said meeting assembling to night, violent and incendiary speeches made, negroes called to arm themselves. You bitterly denounced; speakers.

- Field, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Heir, Ward, and others. Move the whole matter before Grand Jury, but impossible t to have the members of the Convention under process from the eriminal court of this district. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?

ROBERT VOCHMER, Lient. Gev. La. Athent J. Herroy, Attorney Gen. La.

TELEGRAM.

ZESTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, D. C., July 58, 1866. To ALBERT VOORBERS, Licutenovil-Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

The military will be expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interefere with the proceedings of the Court. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. Wells this

EXECUTIVE MASSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866. To His Excellency Gov. WELLS, New Orleans, Lac-I have been advised that you have lessed a proclamation con vening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana. ANDREW JOHNSON.

OFFICE OF LEGISLE STATE MILITARY THERE APR. A HEATTER STATE & DEPARTMENT TO THE FOREIGN STATE OF THE FOREIGN STATE OF THE FOREIGN STATE OF THE FOREIGN STATE OF THE STATE OF T 1866, from New Orleans, July 28, 1866;

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Your telegram received. I have not issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolu-tion adjourning the Convention subject to his order, and in that case also authorizing him to call on the proper officers to issue writs of election in aurepresented parishes. My proc-lamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d of September. As soon as the vacancies can be ascertained, tion will be beld to fill them, when the entire State will be represented. Your obedient servant.

The following telegram, received 10:20 p. m., July 28,

1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 28, 1866; Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. A Convention has been called, with the samution of Gov. Wells, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph,

A. BARD, Brevet Major-General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH. }
HEADQUARTERS, WAS DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 4:40 p. m., July 30, 1866, from New-Orleans, July 30, 1866;

To the President of the United States:

We are in the midst of a terrible riot caused by the assem bling of the Convention. Owing to the mixed condition of affairs among the State officers. I see no hope of quiet without you give us a Military Governor. Cannot Gen. Granger be F. J. HERRON, Late Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1866.

TELEGRAM. To ANDREW J. HERRGN, Attorney Gen. of Louisiana, New

You will call on Gen. Sheridan, or whomever may be in com mand, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authority in sup pressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who dsurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having of tained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen fresh from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consolted in reference to changing the organic law of the State mest be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH BDQRS., WAR DEPARTMENT. S

The following telegram was received at 4.45 p. m., July 30. 1866, from Now-Orleans July 30, 1866;

Convention met. A riot broke out in the city. So far the police have the upper hand. Several White and colored persons killed. Called on Gen. Baird for assistance, which is cheerfully tendered. Intense excitement. Convention ALBERT VOORHEES, Lient.-Gov., Louisians.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HPQRS. WAIL DEPARTMENT.
The following telegram received 12:45 p. in., July 31. 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 30, 9 p. m., 1866;

To SECRETARY OF WAR: A serious riot has occurred here to day. I have been in full consultation with the city authorities, and have kept my troops well in hand for such an emergency. The riot commenced unexpectedly, and before the troops could reach the scene of action a number of persons were killed and wounded. I have telt compelled to de clare martial law, and have appointed a Military Governor of the city. All is quiet now. Several prominent gentlemen connected with the Convention are killed or wounded.

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General, HEADQUARTERS DIPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, 2 NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 30, 1806. To the Hou EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washing-

Sin: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot has occurred here to day. I had not been applied to by the convention for protection, but the Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully conto preserve the peace in order to prevent military interference.

The Lieutenant Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the court the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they Barracks, three miles below the city, at an early hour in the morning, and a tug to be ready to bear orders to the com manding officer of the First Infantry, stationed at that

At 11:30 o'clock, a. m., Lieut. Gov. Voorhees'came to see m and after conversation, he feeling confident at the time of the ability of the police to preserve order. I proposed to bring to the city foor companies, an hour in advance of the proposed meeting of the Convention, at 6 o'clock p. m., to be kept near by in case they should be required to keep glear the streets in the vicinity of the hall in which the Convention was to meet fle agreed with me that it would be very desirable, but left,

At 12 o clock m. I drove to see Judge Howell, President of the Convention, to request that arrangements might be made the reins of power to the present civil authorities of the city, to keep any crowd that might assemble to protect the Convention.

A. BAIRD, Major-General, tion out of the streets, so as to avoid an accidental collision. When I reached his house I learned that the Convention was to meet at 12 o'clock m., and that he had gone to it. Returning to my headquarters, I soon received a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, informing me that large parties of negroce were collecting from all quarters and coming into the tion. However, I at once sent for the troops,

CHAMPLAIN.

Very soon afterward, I learned that a riot had taken place near the Convention hall, and I sent a staff officer to investi-Howell, who said the Convention had adjourned for want of a quorum, but would meet again at 11:30 p. m. This reas. sured me, but I again sent to hasten the arrival of the troops Immediately after this riot assumed a serious character: the evidence I am forced to believe exercised great brutality in making their arrests. Finally they attacked the Convention Hell and a protracted struggle ensued. The people inside the hall gave up some who surrendered, and were attacked afterward and brutally treated. Quite a large number were it jured; I cannot say how many-Gov. Hahn, Dr. Dostie, Mr. Fish and perhaps others, members of the Convention, among the number. On the rrival of the troops I soon cleared the streets, and quiet was restored.

From the evidence of bad feeling on the part of the citizens, and of sympathy with them on the part of the police, I felt compelled to declare martial law in the city, and appoint a Military Governor, from which, I hope, good results will flow. I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and a dispatch which the Lieutenant-Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that he reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. Gen. Sheridan is still absent in Texas. I remain, Sir, very respect-A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General,

STATE OF LOUISIANA, MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLFANS, (CITY HALL, July 25, 1866.)

Breest Major-Gen. BAHRD. Commanding Department of Louisiana. GENERAL: A body of mer. claiming to belong to the Conpresent municipal and State governments, will, I learn, as-semble in this city, Monday next. The laws and ordinances of the city, which my office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declare all assembles calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility as unlawful and as such to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants beld responsible for violating the same. It is my intention to disperse this un-lawful assembly if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof, and holding them ne-constable to existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sauction of the military authorities. I will esteem it a favor. General, if, at your earliest convenience, you will inform me whether this program, then, so that I may act according y. then, so that I may act according y. John T. Monnon, Mayor, inform me whether this projected meeting has your approba-

NATHANIEL BUREARK, Piret-Lieut, and Act. A. A. G. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIAS A. F. NEW OBLEASS, LA., July 20, 1866.

The Hou. JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of New Orleans. Six: I have received your communication of the 25th just, informing me that a body of men claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present Municipal and State Governments, is about to assemdescribed in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this uncity, by arresting the members thereof and holding them no countable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet

You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my apthe honor to state that the agreen blage to which you refer has omposing it have never asked for such authority, as toe millthemselves strictly aloof from all interference with political movements of the citizens of Leuisians. For my own part. I have carefully refrained from any ex-pression of opinion on either side of many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State government. When asked if I intended to furnish the Convention a military guard. I have replied "No: the Mayor of the city and his police will amply protect its sittings." If these persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the states, to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil government, a right which is now restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions. If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State Government it should looked upon as a piece of harmless pleasantry, to which no one

stand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority spon which a convention claiming to represent the people of an en-tire State bases its action. This doubtless will be decided upon in due time by the legal branch of the United States Gov rnment. At all events the Governor of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind if it was proper and tenance of perfect order and the suppression of violence. If when you speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquillity. I am to understand from those that will constitute the meeting so large and the the ability of your small force of police to control them, you your assistance not merely the troops now present in the city, but, if necessary the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble either upon land or water. Lawless violence must be suppressed; and in this connetion the recent order of the Lieutenant-General, designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful considers tion. It imposes high obligations for military interference to protect those who having violated no ordinance of the State are engaged in peaceful avocations.

I am. Sir. very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General,

Commanding Department Louisiana.
A true copy -- Nathaniel Burbank. First Lieutenaut and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

From a New-Orleans newspaper of Monday morning. President Jourson and the Conventions

The military expect to sustain, not to obstruct, the proceed-The following dispatch from President Johnson to

Lieut.-Gov. Voorhees is one from which, in the circumstances that called it forth, satisfactory deductions may be drawn. We cannot doubt the President gives no coun tenance to the pretensions of those members of the defunct Convention of 1864, who are endeavoring to reinstate it; and we can only believe that as Commander-in-Chief he will see that, on proper occasions, the judicial and other authorities of the State, as now constituted, will be protected by the military against violence from within or from without.

To ALBERT VOORBERS, Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana, The military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. Wells this

The following telegrain received 4:3) p. m., July 31, 866 from New-Orleans, dated July 31, 1866.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:
All is now quiet in the city, but I still have the troops under arms and shall keep the co for some days. Nearly all name in attributing the chief blame to the police for the trouble-Thirty-seven persons are reported as killed, belonging to the Convention or friendly to it. A. BAIRD, Major-General.

The following telegram, received 8:50 p. m., July 31 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 31, 1866; To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, United States Army, Washington. Comparative quiet has been restored in this city by the

military, who still occupy the streets. There is, however, ap.

prehensions of slight disturbances in the lower faubourg of the

compelled to make use of the city police, whose conduct in the riots of resterday is most reprehensible. There is every rea son to test the imprigent peril to which the lives and property

OFFICE UNITED STATES MILITARY TRIEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS, WAS DEPARTMENT.

The following telegram received 11:15 p. m., July 31, 1866, from New-Orleans, La., July 31, 1866

Major-Ges. O. O. HOWARD: The riot has been suppressed. I have declared martial law n the city. About 40 persons have been killed and a large number wounded, nearly all being friendly to the Convention A. Baind, Brevet Major General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH. | HDGRS. WAS DEPARTMENT. | The following telegram was received at 11:15 p. m. July 31, 1866, from New-Orleans, July 31, 1866;

His EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHNSON: Your dispatch received. Gen. Baird has declared martial law in this city. The Grand Jury has indicted the members of the Convention who met yesterday as an unlawful assembly. The process for who met yeards as a father the shared by Gen. Haird until he receives direct instructions from Washington. I showed him your dispatch to me.

ANDREW J. HERRON, Attorney General.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—RESOLVES UPON VARIOUS SUBJECTS BENEFICIAL TO THE WORKINGMEN

PASSED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Ang. 24, 1866.
In the Labor Congress to-day, the report of the Committee of Finance was taken up, looking to a levy of a tax of five dollars on each delegate excepting the Haltimore delegation. After some discussion it was adopted.

The Couvention offered a resolution providing for a fall report of the conference with the President of the Umited States, which was adopted.

Mr. Cathers of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Resolution, submitted the following:

Whereas, The growing and alarming encroaching of capital upon the rights of the industrial classes of the United States having rendered it imperative that they should caimly and deliberately devise the most effectual and available means by which the same may be crashed, your Committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the first and grand desideratum of the hour, in order to deliver the labor of the country from this thraidom, is the adoption of a law whereby eight hours shall constitute a legal day a work in every State of the American Union, and that they are determined never to relax their efforts until this glorious result is consummated.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every working-Resulted. That it is the imperative duty of every working-

national or international organizations where the same do not exist.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the Committee on a National Organ, and would recommend that The Workingson's Advector of Chicago, The Pailly and Weshly Voice of Roston, The Daily Union of Detroit, The Molder's International Journal of Phinadelphia, The Herald of Troy, N. Y. The Jadastriel Advects of St. Louis, The German Reform of Chicago, and all other papers favorable to the labor movement, receive the support and patrowners of the workingmen in those beauties, in preference to all others.

Resolved, That in cooperation, we recognize a sure and lasting remedy for abuses of the present industrial system, and workshops in this country, and would trie think formation in every section of the country, and in every branch of business.

Resolved, That the system of prison labor which is practiced throughout the country is not only injurious to the producing classes, but it is an invitation for mean employes to contract with the Government for cheap labor, and honorable mechanics not being able to compete with this class of labor and support their inconvenience, and we would recommend that the public be requested not to patronize parties who contract for prison labor, except they pay the rate of wages demanded by machanice outside.

Resolved, That we piedge our individual and undivided sup-

that he cases of industry is so much in need of having their condition ameliorated as the factory operatives, sewing women, &r., of this country.

Resolved, as the sense of this Congress. That the speedy restoration of the agricultural interests of the Southern States is of vital importance to the laboring men of the North and that the agregation and capitalizing of the surplus earnings of labor for the twofold purpose of producing an increase of the production of cotton and of adding and elevating the laboring classes, as proposed by the American Industrial Agency, is very desirable, and we invite the attention of the laboring men to the subject.

Resolved That we would argently call the attention of the industrial classes to the subject of tenement houses and improved dwellings, believing it essential to the welfare of the whole community that a reform should be effected in this respect, as the experience of the post has proven that vice, pauperism and erline are the invariable sitendants of the overcroweds, injectivation dwellings of the poor, and urge upon the capitalists of the country the blessings to be derived from investing their means in executing such dwellings.

Resolved, That we this day join hands with labor in the interest of agriculture, and hereby declare it primary in our different organized shall adopt the same, in the following words: "That the whole public domain shall be disposed of to actual settlers only," and that the proper officers of this Convention are instructed to see that the foregoing resolutions shall be carried into effect.

movement proposed might terminate in a into effect.

Resolved. That the public domain belongs to the people of the whole States, purchased by their blood and treasure, and its to them an inheritance; indooring. If it has not, then its labors must be core of harmless pleasantry, to which no one of the duty imposed by your oath of the third shall not be so considered, but shall be prime of the duty imposed by your oath of the whole states, purchased by their blood and treasure, and so the people of the whole states, purchased by their bloods and treasure, and is to them an inheritance; indooring the whole States, purchase that they shall not be so considered, but shall be considered as belonging to the people, and in oases where the Legislatures may wish to encourage any public works with such as railroads, bridges, roads, agricultural colleges, &c., for the saveral States, or any other improvements that may be thought proper from time to time, in all cases of this kind, it shall be considered unjust and destructive to the best interests of the people to make special grants of these lands, but only of the proceeds thereof.

Resolved, That this Congress deprecate what is familiarly known as "strikes" among workingmen, and would recommend that every other honorable means be exhausted before annh a course is resorred to.

sowns, as a means of asserting their memorials chuter as out all improvement.

Resolved. That this Labor Congress would most respectfully recommend to the workingmen of the country that in case they are pressed by a want of employment, they proceed to the pablic lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with itanatural advant-ages, it will rebound both in individual relief and social advancement.

The report was adopted. Several officers elect were then installed into office.

After the transaction of some routine business of no general interest, the Congress adjourned with the prayer of Mr.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NORPOLE AND PHIL-

ADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DISMAL SWAMP.

FORTHESS MONROE Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

The New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Air-Line Railroad Company have purchased and leased extensive wharf
property in Norfolk. The first steamer on this route will
take her place on the 15th of next month. The first take her place on the 15th of next month. The time between Nortolk and Philadelphia, as now made, will be reduced about twelve hours, and to New-York sixteen

An extensive fire has been raging for several days in the Dismal Swamp, destroying the magnificent forests there. The lands are private property.

The following officers of the Richmond and Newport News Kailroad Company have been elected: President, E. E. Hamini, Directors, Thomas H. Wynne, H. G. Fant, Robert Saunders, James Lyons, E. S. Hamin, E. R. Mason, James Owens; Chief-Engineer, Col. A. C. Dunn, The survey of the line of the road is rapidly progressing.

The continued drouth in this neighborhood threatens the destruction of the corn crop. The wheat crop, which is serr small, looks well.

The schooner Winonah, sunk about a week ago, has been raised, and taken to Norfolk for repairs.

The schooner George C. Maltby, from New-York, has arrived at Norfolk.

JAPAN.

THE WAR ENDED-BIOTS ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH PRICES

THE WAR ENDED—RIOTS ON ACCOUNT OF HIGH PRICES
FOR LIVING.
SAN FRANCISCO. Thursday Aug. 23, 1866.
A Kanagawa, Japan, letter of July 16 says: the war
of the Tycoon against Chasia had been ended by confiscating one-third of the revenue of the latter, relieving
Min from power, transferring his rank to his grandsom.
Riots were reported at Osaka and Yeddo, in consequence
of the high price of rice—about \$5.50 per picul.
The Japanese are sending large quantities of goods to
the Paris Exposition.

The Italians, Hawaiians, and Danes are trying to effect treaty with the Japanese, who are averse to further

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866, A recent ordinance of the Board of Supervisors em-owers the Chief of Police to have the city cleaned once

week. A new paper mill is about to be opened near Santa Cruz. Cal.

232,000 sacks of new wheat and 167,000 quarter sacks o
flour have been exported since June 9.

Hiswaiian sugar sold yesterday for \$10.50 \$\rightarrow\$ 100 fb.

Much firmness is noted in codice.

Mining Shares.—Ophir held at \$230; Chollar Potosi, \$176;

Imperial, \$35; Beloher. \$155. Legal tenders dull at 71.

Queen Emma at Niagara.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.
Queen Emma and suite arrived at Niagara Falls to-day, and are at the Cataract House.
The pather is very cold. Mercury 65°.

EDUCATION.

CBEBLIN COLLEGE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1866. The 33d Annual Commencement of Oberlin College occurred yesterday and the day before. The usual prelimi-nary anniversaries of the College societies, and the public ex-hibition of the class graduating from the preparatory depart-ment and entering as Freshmen, signalized the earlier weeks

hibition of the class graduating from the preparatory department and entering as Freshmen, signalized the earlier weeks of the month. On hast Sabbath the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes was preached by Prof. Morgan. On Monday evening the Ladies Literary Societies were addressed by the Rev. Wm. B. Brown of Newark, N. J.; of Tuesday morning the centre of Christian, a very able discourse, whe preached by the Rev. E. H. Fairchild; on Tuesday evening the address before the Society of Alumni was delivared by John M. Langston, eag., and on Wednesday evening the immense andience gathered as usual to crown the closing hours with a benefit to the College Musical Union, whose grand concerts are justly a shining feature of the annual convocations.

Of Oberliu so much has been spoken and written under grave misapprehension that the truth, as it now begins to be known, is first-class news, and subordinating the leaser to the greater.

This institution was founded upon the broad Christian basis of a School for the People—for all the people—especially for the people not otherwise concouraged to study. There was no endeavor to make it peculiar. It was only sought to make it useful at first. If women sought entrance they were admitted, without prejudice. If black men sought entrance the door was not shut in their faces. A candid Christian Democracy has been the genius of the enterprise from the first, and is the genius of the most vigorous and influential school in the West.

There are five departments: the General Preparatory, the Teachers' Special, the Ladnes' Seminary, the Collegiate, and the Theological. Beside these, which form constituent elements of the corporate College, there has grown up by the side of the College as Business Institute, which is strictly conformed in its internal policy to the genius of the place, and receives the formal patronage of the Faculty. It has grown to be one of the largest fustitutions of its kind in the country. The class graduating trom the regular Ladies' Course entertained

lar collegiate course presented their exercises and received diplomas.

The graduating theological class is accustomed to employ the afternoon of Wednesday. This year there was no graduating class, for the "theologics" were among the first of the 300 volunteers, and fought so fur into active life that they have not come back. The lower choses are well filled and lee? will graduate a fine group. The second degree in carn was conferred upon a number of bachleoirs, the Trustees have as yet given but a single honorary degree, and that an A. M. If there are too many D. D. S. S. T. D. s and L.L. D. s in the country, it is not the fault of Oberlin.

The venerable President Finney, long prominent in theological and collegiate life, finding himself close upon octogenarianism, religined the Presidency a vear since—continuing, however, his bectares in the theological department and his senior pactoral relation to the First Church. The Faculty were unanimous in the election of Prof. James H. Fairohild, D. D. to the vacancy. A riper scholar, a manifer Christian, an abler philosopher, it will be hard to find.

The inaugural exercises occupied the afternoon of Wednesday.

WEST INDIES.

RIGID QUARANTINE AT HAVANA-THE BANISHMENT

RIGID QUARANTINE AT HAVANA—THE BANISHMENT OF CRIMINALS TO AFRICA.

HAVANA Saturday, Aug. 18, 18. 6.

The rigorous quarantine established by the Board of Health of this city is in active sway. The steamer Manhattan, from New York for Vora Cruz, arrived on Thursday afternoon, and after landing her mails and taking in fresh provisions, proceeded to Morrel to pass a quarantine of fifteen days. So far as regards communication with the United States, Havann can be considered blockaded, and the effects of the quarantine are beginning to be felt in the increased price of provisions, etc.

The regulations of the Board of Health are very strict, and require every vessel from any part of the United

In the increased price of provisions, etc.

The regulations of the Board of Health are very strict, and require every vessel from any part of the United States, whether coming direct or having touched at a foreign port, to go into quarantine. Vessels from Europe are put under observation for a number of days and thoroughly ventilated and fumigated.

The late high-handed and arbitrary action of the Captain-General in arresting and exiling for the rest of their lives, to the Island of Fernando Po-Africa, a number of notoriously bad and criminal characters, is much commented upon. The Gacella publishes Gen. Dosund's order and the list of persons thus transported, 166 men, of whom about 70 are whites. They sailed Tauraday in the Spanish bark Rosa del Taria.

The result of this measure will be beneficial to Havana, as it relieves the city of a large number of troublesome and dangerous characters, and causes a wholesome fear of those still here. We are to have a new political Governor in place of Ciprano del Mayo. Guterres de la Vega and Mahelend, who was Governor nuder Gen. Dulce, returns from Spain to take the post of Intendente, or Treasurer.

Maheiend, who was Governor under Gen. Dulce, returns from Spain to take the post of Intendente, or Treasurer. Gen. Diaz de Herrera, the Admiral lately commanding this station, sailed for Spain yesterday. Business dull. Exchange on the United States is 23

St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.
New York Insurance Companies lost \$30,000 by the fire in Chapman & Thompson's lumber yard last night. Complaint is made that Gen. Fremout has failed to comply with the agreement relative to the extension of the South-West Branch Pacific Railroad.

Prom New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

Arrived, the steamship Concordia, from Boston.

There were 23 deaths from cholera yesterday.

New-Orleans, Friday, August 24, 1866.

The Cotton market is stiffer; sales 1,000 bales;

Low Middling, 33%34c.; Middling, 35%35c. Receipts of the week 1,470 bales, against 1,603 the week before; exports, 3,176 bales; stock, 110,715 bales.

Advices as to the crop from the Louisiana parishes vary.

The srmy worms are making their appearance in the Red River country.

DETROIT, Friday, Aug. 24, 1865.

At the session of the Pharmaceutical Convention to-day, several amendments to the Constitution were passed. A committee was appointed on Internal Revenue tax, with instructions to confer with the Commissioner.

The next annual meeting will be held in New-York. A communication from the Austrian College of Pharmacy, asking for samples of American fruits, was referred to the New-York College. The Pharmacontical Convention.

New-York College.

A motion was adopted providing for representing this society at the International Pharmacontical Convention at Paris

eir at the International Tables and the Convention adjourned size dis.

A large amount of important business was transacted, and the Convention adjourned size dis.

In the afternoon the members enjoyed an excursion upon Lake Erie.

Railroad Accident.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, August 24, 1866. A freight train from the South ran off the track this morning just at the entrance of the village. The switch where the Andirondack track conects with the Saratoga and Troy Railroad was left open, and the engine ran off the track and turned over on one side. One car load of freight ran through another, smashing up barrels of four, oil and other goods. The damage done amounts to several thousand dollars. Nobody

The York River Railroad. RICHMOND, Friday, Aug. 28, 1868.
The reconstruction of the Richmond and York River

Railroad, destroyed during the war, is progressing. The first train went down to-day below Fair Oaks. The road will be finished to West Point by the middle of November.

Beath of Judge Dewey

Boston, Friday, Aug. 24, 1806. Judge Dewey of the Supreme Court of Massachu setts, died on Wednesday at Northampton, aged 73 years. SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE .- About 114 o'clock

ast night a fire was discovered in a room in the real of the grocery No. 60 Sixth-st., occupied by August Wusterfeldt. The Police burst in the doors, and No 25 Engine Company, lying in the vicinity, soon had a stream of water upon the dames, which were speedily extinguished. The building is four stories in hight, and is occupied by a number of families, most of whom had retired. The excitement among them, as may be supposed, was intense. The damage was but slight. The proprietor of the grocery was arrested by Roundsman Burns of the Seventeenth Precinct on suspicion of having set free to the place. From an investigation made by Firs Marshal Baker, it would appear that, on July 27. Wusterfeldt bought the grocery, and that for some time past he has been doing very little business. On the 2d inst he effected an insurance of \$1.200 on stock and \$800 on household farmiture in the North River Company. On Monday last the stock in the place was sold at auction, but the amount realized not being satisfactory, it is claimed that it was bought in by the wife of the prisoner. It is claimed that the amount of stock and bousehold farmiture in the place was not worth anything like the grocery No. 60 Sixth-st., occupied by August Wusterfeldt hold furniture in the place was not worth anything amount for which it was insured. The prisoner was await an examination to-day before Justice Manafield.

son, on Tuesday attempted to have a forged check on the Assistant Treasurer of Philadelphia, drawn by Paymaster Taggart, oashed. When arrested he wanted the authorities to plearagh to London for ball for him.

EUROPE.

THE APPUAL COMMENCEMENT-THE EXERCISES ON BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEWS TO THE 24th INST.

A General Amnesty Proclaimed Through-

IT INCLUDES MAZZINI AND OTHER POLITI-CAL EXILES.

Report of Garibaldi's Resignation Contradicted.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

claimed. FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866. King Victor Emanuel has issed a decree proclaming an amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout

The report that Garibaldi was about resigning, or that his resignation had been tendered to the King, is denied by those whose position would place them in possession of such a fact.

Arrival Out of the Germania. SOUTHAMITON, Thursday Evening, Aug. 23, 1866

at this port to-day. Commercial and Finnacial. London, Thursday evening, Aug. 23, 1866.

The money market is firm, and Cousols have ad-

and firmer, the closing quotations showing an improvement.
The latest sales to-day were as follows: U. S. Five-Twenties,
70; Eric Railway Shares, 44; Illinois Central Railroad
Shares, 78.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

The weather has been more favorable for the crops, and the market for foreign breadstuffs of all descriptions has ruled flat, closing dall and downward. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

BAHAMAS. THE PRODUCTION OF TURPENTINE-COTTON CULTIVA-

We have advices from Nassau to the 18th inst. The

The borse attached to the wagon was valued at \$300, and had been stolen from the stable of Mr. Charles Brarson. No. 71 Vandam-st. The wagon had been stolen from H. M. Scoble of No. 473 Greenwich-st., while a portion of the harness beinged to William Boyd of No. 86 Charlton-st. Testerday afternoon the prisoner, who gave the name of Edward Berrigan, was taken before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and by him recommitted to the care of Officer Banta, in order to enable him to gain further information in regard to the case, and if possible secure the remainder of the thieves concerned in the affair.

Postival of the Lierderkrans Society.

Falk's Belvidere Lion Park, One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Righth-are. This Society is composed of the most respectable of our German population, and great pains are taken that ne disorderly characters obtain admission to their festivals.

There was not so large an attendance as there would have been had the weather been fair in the sarily part of the evening, but the large dancing parilion was comfortably filled. The buildings and grounds were brilliastly illuminated with Chinese lanterns of all colors, which presented a beautiful spectacle. The dancing did not commence until after 10 o clock, owing to some defect in the gas pipes in the main hall, but it was kept up from that time till a late hour. Between the dances, the company was extertained with excellent music and brilliant fireworks.

nearly completed and will soon open a building adjoining Bellevue Hospital, Twenty-sixth-st., as a hospital for medica and surgical relief for the out-door poor. The Commissioner are to appoint an Honorary Consulting Board of not more than 20 practitioners of medicine and surgery, whose duty will be to receive applications for appointment to the staff of attending physiciams, and report those whom they may deem competent.

ing physicians, and report those whom they may deem competent.

To each specialty there will be appointed two physicians or surgeons, whose daty will be to prescribe for patients and keep a register of all cases and prescriptions. Each patient will be furnished with a card indicating the day and hour on which he is to return. Patients are to be treated exclusively in the building, and none to be visited at their houses. An apothecary will be in attendance to dispense medical prescriptions, and patients will reture from the building as soon as they obtain their medicines. There will be two departments—male and female.

The cases to be treated are classified as follows: Diseases of the clear, diseases of the digestive avstem, and diseases not contained in other medical specialties, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the eye and say, diseases of the skin, diseases of the eye and say, diseases peculiar to women, diseases of the per and say, diseases peculiar to women, diseases of children, orthopodic surgery, surgical diseases, not embraced in other surgical specialties.

All persons admitted to the benefits of this institution will be required to conform to the rules thereof, and directions of physicians in regard to medicines and diet; and must return all vials, etc., delivered to them. Lying-in women will not be received as paleints, but cases may be attended when medical aid is necessary. Cases not admitting of proper treatment in the building, may be transferred to the Bellevue of Charity Hospitals, through the proper channels.

EXPORTION ON THE CITY CARS .- A correspondent complains that the Third ave. Railroad Company evades the complains that the Third ave Railroad Company evades the recent laws to fix the rate of fare. He says: "The President has ordered the conductors to exact two cents in addition to a tleket that costs five cents and the T. R. tax for a ride above Sixty fifth at. and to give no change for a tloke that costs six cents and the tax for a ride of a few blochs, also not to transfer Yorkville passengers at Sixty fifth at. If they pay their fare with tickets that is, on the down trip. All of which I suppose is intended to punish those foolish enough to think seven-eights of a cent as good to them as to the company. The railroad companies seem to thank the people must submit to be starred like so many sheep, and robbed with imputity. We have a society for the protection of animals, can we set have one for the protection of animals, can we set

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

out Italy by Victor Emanuel.

A General Amnesty Throughout Italy Pre-

Italy and his dominions. This decree includes Mazzini, as well as others of lesser prominence.

> Garibaldi. NAPLES, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866,

The steamship Germania, from New-York, arrived

vanced i per cent since noon, the closing quotation for money this evening being 883. AMERICAN SECURITIES. LONDON. Thursday evening. August 23, 1866. The market for American Securities has been steady

LIVERPOOL Thursday evening, Aug. 23, 1866.

Liverpoot, Thursday evening, Aug. 23, 1866. Corron-The market rules firm, but no change is noted in quotations. The sales to-day reach 12,000 bales.

TION - MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES - THE PUBLIC

We have advices from Nassau to the 18th inst. The news is unimportant.

The Government had issued a notice giving permission to any person to box pine trees in the pine forests belonging to the Crown in the islands of New-Pravidence, Abaco, Grand Bahama and Andros, not leased, on the payment of a small duty on the crude turpentine and spirits of turpentine exported by them.

The cultivation of cotton was engaging attention on the islands, and a statement is published in one of the local papers showing the superior advantages offered by the Bahamas for the culture of the plant.

It is stated that a party of Moravian missionaries may shortly be expected in Nassau, to labor in the Bahamas.

The heat bad been intense, and typhus fever was previlent.

Astor-piace, near Broadway. Ininking that all was not right, the officer ordered the driver to stop, but, instead of doing so, he whipped up his lorse and attempted to escape. This was prevented by the officer, who took him into custody and converted him to the station-house.

The wagon was found to contain a large quantity of cloth, cassimers and ready-made clothing, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,000. It was subsequently ascertained that the clothing store of Dennis De Courcey. No. 54 Great Josesst., had been entered by burglary and almost the entire stock stolen. That found in the wagon comprised the greater portion of that stolen.

The second annual Summer nights' festival of the Falk's Bolviders Lion Park, One-hundred-and-tenth et. and

New Hospital for Out-Door Poor. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have

A female operative at the Norwich Cork Factory,

on Wednesday, crawled under the shafting cork Factor when her hair caught in the machiners, and the way rapid whitted around the shaft, but was miraculously resound wi-slight bruises.